(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2213.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1789.

THE committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. Ramsay, had reported to the house certain facts stated in that petition as admitted by Mr. Smith, also a list of counter-proofs, which Mr. Smith exhibited to them.—These proofs now came before the house for their examination and decision.

Mr. Lawrence moved to recommit the business to the committee, with instructions to examine and report the facts arising from these proofs, that the house might not be put to the trouble of ascertaining those facts from voluminous documents, the reading of which would require much time.

Mr. Livermore objected to the motion.—He wished to draw the attention of the house to the precise mode in which he thought this matter ought to be conducted. In his opinion the proper mode of proceeding was, first to hear the allegations of the petitioner or prosecutor, and to examine the evidence by which these allegations were supported; and in the second place to hear the evidence and defence of the respondent. When this was done a judgment might be formed of the merits of the case.—This was the practice in courts of justice; an absolute judge should not form his judgment upon any particular foreign statement of facts, but upon the whole view of the cause; if this was proper for a single judge, much more was it for a great number of judges who were absolute in their decision.—It might happen, he said, in this as in other cases, that one part of the evidence might strike one of the judges in a particular way—another part might appear differently to others of the court. In the case of a jury, he observed, the decision was divided, and the judge formed his determination from the facts stated by the jury.—But this did not compare with the situation and office of this house, who were absolute and independent.—He thought that upon these principles it was improper to refer the subject to a committee.—The proofs might appear to the committee in a different light from that in which they would strike the majority of the house. Besides it would be improper to load the journals with a long series of facts which the committee might report.—He contended, that the house, in its original capacity, was the only body by whom the proofs of the parties could properly be examined.

Mr. Boudinot was in favour of the motion. He thought all the facts on which the decision of the house was to be formed, ought to be stated with the utmost precision, and clearly established.—Particular caution, he said, was necessary, when it was to be considered that the present business might be a precedent for future cases; unless the committee should state the facts, it was impossible for the house to obtain a knowledge of the case—suppose there should be witnesses introduced, would it be proper for the house to attend to all the minute circumstances of their evidence? It happened in this case that the evidence was all contained in writings, but the mode now adopted would establish a precedent; and in future the house might be embarrassed with a great body of oral testimony.

Mr. Thatcher opposed the motion.—He thought the house had no right, and if they had, it would be very improper to delegate to any number of men a power of judging for them. The constitution had provided that each house should be the judges of their own elections, evidently intending that it should be in their original capacity.—If the house should take the facts as reported by the committee, they would found their judgment upon the credit or the judgment of others, which might be essentially different from what the house would determine.—If it could be delegated to a committee to examine the proofs, the whole matter might as well be delegated to them; the house would cease to be tryers of the election. They would put the power out of their own hands, and upon what principles and reasons they founded their own judgments, they would be incapable of determining.

This motion gave rise to much further debate which is not necessary to repeat. And the question being put, was negatived.

The house then went into the examination of the evidence in behalf of Mr. Smith; the facts alleged by Dr. Ramsay being admitted.

In this investigation the following facts appeared, that Mr. Smith was born in Charleston, South-Carolina, of a family whose ancestors were among the first settlers of that country.

That he was sent to England before he was 12 years of age, by his father, for his education.

That in 1774 he was sent to Geneva, where he resided till November, 1778.

That in November, 1778, he went to Paris, where he resided upwards of two months in the character of an American gentleman, in which light, he immediately, on his arrival there, waited on Doctor Franklin, Mr. Adams and Mr. A. Lee, the commissioners from congress to the court of France, and was considered by them as an American citizen.

That in January, 1779, he left Paris, and went to London to procure the means of embarking for America, from the gentleman who had been appointed his guardian, by his father, when he was sent to Europe in 1770, and from whom alone he had any hopes of obtaining such means—That he could not procure them, and remained in England in expectation of receiving remittances from Carolina—That the great depreciation of money prevented remittance being made till after the fall of Charleston—That he took this opportunity of studying the law, but would not be called to the bar, because he must have taken the oath of allegiance to Great-Britain.

That after the capture of Charleston, the state of South-Carolina fell also into the hands of the British troops, and it was then impossible for him to go into that country.

That as soon as he had the means, he prepared to return to that country, and quitted London for that purpose in October or November, 1782, not in a vessel bound to Charleston, then a British garrison, and which he certainly would have done, had he considered himself a British subject, and which would have been the most convenient, as there were vessels constantly going from London to Charleston, but he travelled to Ostend and there embarked in a neutral vessel bound to St. Kitt's, from thence it was his intention to proceed to a Danish island, and thence to some American port in North-Carolina or Georgia, from which he could reach the American camp.

That Mr. Smith sailed from Ostend in the beginning of January, 1783, and after being detained a considerable time by contrary winds, was shipwrecked on the coast of England about the middle of February, and was obliged to return to London to procure another passage—These circumstances prevented his return to Charleston till November, 1783.

On his arrival he was received by his countrymen as a citizen of South-Carolina. He was elected a member of the legislature in November, 1784—In August, 1785, he was chosen by the governor and council a member of the privy council, and his election was confirmed by the legislature in the October following—In September, 1785, he was elected one of the wardens of the city of Charleston—In November, 1786, he was again elected into the legislature—And again in November, 1788, at the same time that he was elected to the legislature of the United States—In September, 1788, he was again chosen a warden of the city.

Having produced these facts, Mr. Smith stated some laws of South-Carolina, and adverted to certain facts mentioned in publications referred to by Doctor Ramsay, tending to prove he had been considered by the official acts of the executive, legislative and judicial department of that government, as a citizen of the longest standing, even from the declaration of independence.—At length the question of Mr. Smith's eligibility to a seat, by reason of his having been seven years a citizen of the United States, was put, at the request of Mr. Tucker, who had been applied to by Dr. Ramsay to have the yeas and nays taken on the question, and it was determined in that mode as follows:—

AYES.—Messrs. Baldwin, Benson, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyed, Gilman, Goodhue, Heester, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Madison, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Rensellaer, Seney, Schureman, Scott, Sinnickson, Smith (Maryland) Sturges, Silvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, White, Wynkoop.

NO.—Mr. Grout. Adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1789.

Mr. Madison, who was, according to notice, to have moved, this day, for the house to go into a committee on the subject of AMENDMENTS to the constitution, thought it expedient, for a number of reasons, to postpone his motion for the present; and gave further notice, that this day fortnight he would bring forward this motion.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that a committee should be appointed to report what compensation would be proper to be allowed to the president, vice-president, &c.

Mr. Page thought it best to go into a committee of the whole on this business.—The question for going into a committee of the whole being put and carried—the house resolved itself into a committee, and Mr. Trumbull was called to the chair.

A resolution was then moved that ———— per annum be allowed the president during his continuance in office, to be paid in four equal quarterly payments.

On this resolution some debate took place respecting the form in which the allowance should be made him ——Whether the blank should be filled up with one gross sum, comprehending a provision for the support of his household and his secretary, or whether the allowance should be divided into two branches; the compensation for his services, and the maintenance of his household. In the course of this debate Mr. Lawrence suggested 25,000 dollars as a proper sum with which to fill up the blank, including his private secretary, clerks, &c.

The committee rose without coming to any resolution.

Mr. Benson from the committee appointed to consider and report the mode of determining on the subject of the New-Jersey election petition reported, that a committee should be appointed who should meet on a certain day to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and to report those allegations and proofs to the house.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 26.

The bill laying duties on tunnage was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. White, voted, That this bill be referred to a committee of the whole—and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Scott gave notice, that on to-morrow he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the establishing a land-office, for the sale of the lands in the western territory.

Mr. Page, after some introductory observations, on the ineligibility of electing committees by ballot—moved, that so much of the rule of the house which prescribed that mode should be repealed.

Mr. White proposed, that all committees should be appointed by the speaker, except when the house might order otherwise.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that a committee should be appointed to determine on the mode.

Mr. Lee objected to the appointment of a committee, as there was at that moment no special business before them, he thought the present time the best to take the sense of the house.

Mr. Lawrence withdrew his motion.

M. Smith proposed an amendment to Mr. White's motion by adding, unless five members call for a ballot.

Mr. Page was opposed to all balloting for committees—he thought the mode highly exceptionable, as it might be rendered subservient to the purposes of intrigue—he hoped (he said) never to see another committee chosen in that house by ballot.

Mr. Burke moved for a postponement of the motion, which being put, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith (South-Carolina) gave notice, that on to-morrow he should move for a committee to bring in a bill on the subject of bankruptcy.

Mr. Sylvester, of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the senate, on the subject of newspapers, and for receiving proposals for performing the public printing, reported, by which it is proposed, that the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house shall be empowered to make the necessary contract.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on a reported bill for imposing a duty on tunnage.

Mr. Thatcher moved to strike out from the enacting clause the words "the congress of the United States," and to insert the words, "the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled." This gave rise to some interesting debate, and the question being put was lost.

A message was received from the senate informing, that they had appointed a committee to join a committee of this house to agree upon and report a proper mode of receiving messages from the president?

The clerk then proceeded in reading the bill respecting tunnage.

Mr. Parker moved to strike out the words—"and clear," from the clause in the bill which declares, that all ships, &c. which shall enter and clear in any port, &c. shall be subject to a duty.

A motion was made to insert in the bill a clause, imposing a duty of fifty cents on all vessels not built within the United States, which may become the property of the citizens thereof. This, after some debate, was carried.

It was then moved to strike out the clause restraining foreign ships from being employed in the coasting trade, which was negatived.

It was moved to limit the duration of the tunnage-bill, which, after some debate, it was determined in the negative.

This bill will commence its operation on the 15th of June.

The committee rose and reported the same as amended, and it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the committee, appointed for that purpose, presented a bill to regulate the collection of the impost, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 28.

The houſe met, and the tunnage-bill was read, as amended in the committee, and agreed to by the houſe; after which it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, according to the eſtabliſhed order of the day.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Scott, in a pointed and argumentative ſpeech, introduced to the attention of the committee the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a land-office, for the diſpoſal of the vacant and unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory; for which purpoſe he moved the committee to agree to a reſolution recommending the appointment of a ſelect committee, by the houſe, for the purpoſe of regulating the ſame.

He was ſeconded by Mr. Vining, who inſiſted upon the neceſſity and propriety of the meaſure.

But the ſubject appearing of high importance to the committee, it was agreed to riſe, in order to obtain time for gaining information.

After the committee roſe, Mr. Gerry moved the appointment of a committee, for the purpoſe of collecting and ſtating information on this ſubject: alſo, to report what further means ſhould be adopted to promote thoſe ſales.

A deſultory converſation took place on this motion; and it was contended, that the latter part thereof took from the committee of the whole the ſubject which they had juſt been conſidering: upon which a motion was made for a diviſion of the queſtion; and it was agreed to appoint a committee for the purpoſe of reporting information, but the latter part was negatived.

The report of the committee on the ſubject of newſpapers and printing was read a ſecond time; the firſt part, relative to each member's taking one paper at the public expence, was negatived; and the other, directing the clerk of the houſe, and ſecretary of the ſenate, to contract for printing the acts and journals of congreſs, was agreed to. Adjourned till to morrow.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

The engroſſed bill for laying a duty on tunnage, was read a third time and paſſed the houſe.

Mr. Partridge, from the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the ſenate, reſpecting the mode of receiving communications from the preſident, made a report, which being read, was agreed to.

The bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt, was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Monday.

A motion was made to alter a rule of the houſe reſpecting the appointment of committees by ballot. This occaſioned ſome deſultory debate; a variety of motions were made, which were ſeverally negatived, and the rule remained as before.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

VIENNA, *March* 7.

IT is ſtrongly reported that a bloody engagement has taken place between the Ruſſians and the Polanders; and we further learn, that the republic has diſpatched an eſtafette to the court of Berlin, requeſting a ſuccour of 20,000 troops.

It is now ſaid that the emperor will not ſet out to join the army till about the middle of April.

Yeſterday's Gazette, publiſhed by authority, informs, that hoſtilities with the Turks are renewed.

WARSAW, *March* 7.

We have certain intelligence that the troubles in the Ukraine are entirely ſubſided.

Baron Engemſtrom, the Swediſh miniſter, has, in the name of the king of Sweden, invited the republic to contract an alliance, and renew and confirm the friendſhip formerly ſubſiſting between the two ſtates.

LONDON, *April* 1.

Captain Roberts, of his majeſty's packet boat, the Daſhwood, which is arrived at Falmouth from New-York, after a paſſage of 34 days, met with very heavy gales of wind and high ſeas, and had ſeveral things that were on deck waſhed overboard.

The merchants at Lloyd's are very anxious for the next letters from Elſineur, as they will moſt probably determine the fate of the North, and indeed that of Europe; for if Sweden continues the war, it is a certainty that there can be no peace between the Turks and the imperial courts. The Porte and the Swede will ſtand or fall together.

We have accounts from Peterſburgh, that when the ice broke, on the 30th of January, it carried away a long tract of fruitful land, between the two branches of the Danube, which has cauſed great damage.

The dutcheſs of Wirtembergh, when ſhe partook of the prince of Wales's late dinner, had jewels on to the value of 250,000l. The flounce of her petticoat was entirely diamonds, beautifully diſplayed without the leaſt appearance of being heavy, as alſo a large diamond ſtomacher.

April 2. Counſellor Born, of Vienna, inſpector-general of the emperor's mines, has made a diſcovery of a very important nature, a new ſpecies of gun-powder, made with ſalt-petre, much cheaper than any hitherto prepared, greatly more powerful, and equally more manageable. Vaſt quantities of it have already been purchaſed for the uſe of the Auſtrian army.

His majeſty will not have a levee, or attend a drawing room at St. James's, till after his public entry into the city to St. Paul's, which is now finally determined on. This will be one of the grandeſt ſights the citizens of London ever experienced. Excluſive of the ſplendour of the proceſſion, the houſes in the ſtreets where the royal family will paſs, will be ornamented with tapeſtry, pictures, garlands, and every device that imagination can invent; many of which are already formed. It will be carnaval in London that day.

April 4. A negotiation, it is ſaid, has for ſome time paſt been on the tapis in London, for the exchange of Canada with France, for the iſlands of Guadaloupe and Marie Galante in the Weſt-Indies. Various opinions are formed reſpecting the expediency and advantages that may accrue to Great-Britain by this exchange.—The iſland, or more properly ſpeaking, the iſlands, of Guadaloupe, are, for their ſize, reckoned of the moſt productive in the Weſt-Indies; they produce at preſent annually from 60 to 70,000 hogſheads of ſugar, beſides great quantities of ginger, &c. and if they were fully wrought or cultivated, it is ſaid, double the produce might be obtained; the air in them is ſalubrious. The inhabitants are generally eſtimated at 4000 whites, and 30,000 negroes.

SALEM, *May* 26.

A very ſingular event has lately taken place at Machias: A gentleman there viſited a lady, by way of courtſhip, five evenings—they were married, and madam, five days after marriage, became the mother of five daughters, who were all born alive, and like to do well; and in five days after the birth of the daughters, the mother rode five miles to meeting.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 22.

A letter received by Philip Dejean, Eſq; agent for the French marine reſiding here informs, that the dauphine of France was dead.—The ſame letter adds, that the laſt winter was ſo rigorous in France, that in January people were walking on the ice in the harbour of Iſle de Rhee, from one ſhip to another, a thing unknown before; and when the wind began to blow, it caſt an immenſe number of veſſels on the coaſt;—the loſs on the river of Bourdeaux was calculated at three or four millions of livres. The damage done in the interior parts of the kingdom is ſo conſiderable, that it was difficult to calculate it; the ſtates general were to aſſemble the firſt of March, compoſed of 1200 members, viz. 400 of the nobility, 400 of the clergy, and 600 of the commons.

NEW-YORK, *May* 28.

The following is an extract of a letter to the printer, from a gentleman on board an Engliſh Eaſt-India ſhip, dated at St. Helena, the 25th of March laſt.

"We arrived at this place on the 19th inſtant, in two months and thirteen days from China, bound to London; we left the following American ſhips:—The Canton, the Jenny, the General Waſhington, and the Aſia, which were to ſail the 1ſt February.—Captain Metcalf, of your city, left Macoa nearly at the ſame time that we ſailed from China; and it was reported was homeward bound. This, however, was uncertain, as he had a quantity of opium which he wiſhed to diſpoſe of in ſome of the Ladrone iſlands. Though the Chineſe are exceſſively fond of this article, yet they forbid the ſale of it, under heavy penalties.

The ſhip Columbia, captain Hendricks, was at Juan Fernandez in the Pacific ocean, the 18th of May, 1788, all well, parted company with the ſloop Waſhington on the 1ſt of April, 1788.

YORK, *(Penſylvania) May* 13.

The following very ſingular accident happened to Mr. Abraham Hertzly of Windſor townſhip, in this county; on the 30th of laſt month, as he was ploughing in one of his fields, the ground, to his great ſurpriſe, ſuddenly gave way, and ſwallowed the plough horſes, and a colt; the man immediately alarmed his neighbours, who came to his aſſiſtance, and after much fatigue and labour in digging, they got the whole ſafe out, from a depth near 20 feet.

FEMALE CRUELTY.

A letter from the Hague, dated January 18, ſays, "We read in a public print that a woman in the environs of d' Appenzell, wiſhing to get rid of her child, took the reſolution to deſtroy it by hunger, &c. when the child began to cry for bread, ſhe put it into an empty caſk. At the end of three days this monſter went to ſee its fate, when lo! the poor child trembling, extended its little arms, and imploring pardon of its mother, ſaid it would not aſk bread any more; but, horrid to tell, ſhe immediately ſtrangled it. The attrocious account we were not willing to believe, but the Staats Riſtretto confirm it: as alſo another Jacob Tſchuoi, in the environs of Balc, having aſſaſſinated his father, aged 70 years.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

To GEORGE *the* THIRD, *king of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.*

The humble addreſs of his proteſtant ſubjects, the people called QUAKERS.

May it pleaſe the king.

THE general ſatisfaction which has been diffuſed among thy people, by the ſignal reſtoration of thy health, has, we believe, been felt by none with more thankfulneſs, to the Author of all our mercies, than by us thy dutiful and effectionate ſubjects, though our religious principles lead us to avoid illuminations, and ſuch public demonſtrations of joy. May the Almighty ſanctify the happy event to thee, thy amiable conſort, our excellent queen, to all thy royal family, and to thy people; mayeſt thou be an inſtrument in the Divine hand for the promotion of univerſal peace, and good will among men, and finally receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promiſed to them that love him.

Signed in and on behalf of our meeting for ſufferings, held in London by adjournment, the 17th of the 3d month, 1789.

To which his MAJESTY *was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.*

Your repeated expreſſions of duty and affection to my perſon and family are very agreeable to me—they are particularly ſo on the preſent occaſion, of my happy recovery, by the mercy of God, from a dangerous illneſs—you may depend upon the continuance of my protection.

Lately preſented to Mr. PEALE's AMERICAN MUSEUM——

A petrefaction of part of a large ſnake, and piece of the rock with the impreſſion of it, found near Fort-Pitt.—By Mr. Turnbull, Philadelphia.

The cornea anima, or ſnake-ſtone—Alſo, an incruſtation of the echinus, commonly called the ſea hedgehog.—By Mr. Samuel Sadler, Baltimore, Maryland.

Cornea anima, taken out of the middle of a large lime-ſtone, near Bath, in England.—By Mr. Thomas Peters, Baltimore, Maryland.

A ſnake with two heads.—By Mr. Nichols, Cheſtertown, Maryland.

The powcſe, a bird of South-America, and belonging to the ordu grallinæ, its ſize is between that of the dunghill fowl and the turkey.—By the honourable conſul from Holland for Maryland.

Native ferruginous ſand from the falls of the Mohawk river.—Beautiful ſpecimen of the kidney ſhaped ore of iron.—Foſſil teeth found on Long-Iſland, ſuppoſed to be of the mammi.—By Mr. Samuel Latham Mitchel, Albany.

A large ſhoot of American chryſtal.—By Mr. Anthony, Philadelphia.

A curious wrought tomahawk, of ſlate ſtone, found in a bed of oyſter ſhells, four feet below the ſurface of the earth, at Swan Point, on the Cheſapeake Bay.—By Mr. William Middleton, Maryland.

The tarantula, very large.—By captain White, Baltimore, Maryland.

A beautiful bald eagle, alive.—By——

The rana piſcatrix, or frog fiſh, three feet long, of a curious figure, not unlike a tadpole, with a very large mouth, ſet with ſeveral rows and cluſters of ſharp teeth, and has two fins on the under part of its body, reſembling a mole's feet.—By Mr. Joſeph Gamble, Philadelphia.

From the New-York Daily Advertiſer.

We have received an Eaſt-India news-paper printed at Calcutta, of the 5th of January laſt, from which the following intelligence is copied; a knowledge of which may be of ſome ſervice to our merchants who are concerned in the trade to China.—

CALCUTTA.

The Nonſuch from China arrived in the river on Saturday—She left Canton the 20th of November—We are favoured with the following intelligence brought by the Nonſuch:

Wheat and other grain has fallen very low at China, ſo much as to occaſion a loſs of almoſt 50 per cent.

The ſhip Prince of Wales lately arrived from the N. W. coaſt with furs.

Opium has riſen from 330 to 380 dollars per cheſt.

Cotton at 17 tales.

The quantity of ſpecie in Canton this year is immenſe, but it is thought that the ſupercargoes will be under the neceſſity of raiſing the exchange next year to the old plan, otherwiſe a ſcarcity may be the conſequence.

A final ſtroke has at laſt been given to the power of that worſe than rebel, Golaum Khadir Khawn—we formerly announced his having been cloſely beſieged by the united forces of Scindia and Iſhmael Beg, and certain accounts have now been tranſmitted that the camp he had formed before the citadel of Mherat has been taken by ſtorm after a conſiderable ſlaughter of the Rohillahs, but the accounts from Agra, vary as to the fate of Golaum Khadir, himſelf—ſome ſay that he was ſlain in attempting to make his eſcape—others, that he effected his eſcape, and the third report is, that he was taken and ſent priſoner to Dehli.

As to the detail of this intereſting ſcene we have the pleaſure to communicate to our readers an extract of a letter from Agra, on the ſubject, dated 20th December laſt.

"On the morning of the 17th inſt. Rana Khan Bie, a Mahratta commander, directed his troops to prepare to ſtorm the camp of Golaum Khadir, in which they were ſucceſsful, having carried every thing ſword in hand—The reſiſtance of the Rohillahs appears to have been feeble, except at the guns where the greateſt ſlaughter took place. The whole artillery park however, conſiſting of upwards of 80 pieces of cannon, together with all elephants, camels, baggage, &c. was taken, and the whole buſineſs finiſhed before one o'clock of the day.

"Upon this defeat, Golaum Khadir took refuge within the citadel of Mherat, which it was reſolved to ſtorm the next morning, if not ſurrendered.—In the night a ſally was made by 300 horſe who attempted to to cut their way through the Mahratta troops, but they were encountered, defeated, and purſued by Jewagee Buxee, and few of them eſcaped—it is confidently aſſerted that Golaum Khadir was among this party, and was ſlain, but it was again reported that at a later period of the night he got out at another gate with a hundred horſe, and made his way towards Ghoſe Ghur his capital; the former I truſt is truth.

"The princes have been committed to the care of Munyear Sing, a commandant of a battalion in Golaum's ſervice—He is fortunately a humane man, and formerly preſerved their lives at Dehli—During the night he offered to deliver them to Ranna Khawn, but he refuſed receiving them till the morning, leſt in the confuſion ſome accident might befal them.

"The fort was incapable of much reſiſtance, and it was not doubted, would ſurrender on the firſt ſummons."

By a letter of a later date from Agra, with which we have been favoured, we have ſtill further particulars of the defeat of Golaum Khadir.

"Previous to the attack upon his camp before Mehrat, his ſupplies had been almoſt entirely cut off, and ſo great was the ſcarcity of grain, that a ſeer could

hardly be obtained for a rupee; his troops deserted daily, the Mahrattas having erected a standard for the protection of all refugees who should repair to it.

"Golaum under favour of the night set out on horseback with several chiefs towards Ghose Ghur, but it so happened that he was left alone near a village where he was found on foot, having been thrown from his horse, which he could not recover.

"The village people knew him, and sent notice of his situation to Ally Bahauder, one of the Mahratta commanders, who came to the place and seized him.

"Scindia is at present at Muttin, where Golaum is to be immediately sent, and it is not doubted he will now meet the punishment he has so long merited for all his cruelties.

"All the princes are safe and on their way to Dehli, to see their distressed father, who cannot now behold them:—Many of Golaum Khadir's chiefs are taken, and among the rest, the Nabob Nazzir, who is in irons in the possession of Rahna Khan—The fort was deserted by the garrison immediately on Golaum Khadir's being taken.—Ishmael Beg's troops have got the possession of Gokul Chur, and he is now on a visit to it."

PUBLIC SALE.

To be SOLD, for ready cash, by virtue of a deed of trust, on Tuesday the 20th of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the house occupied by Mr. EDWARD JENKINS, in Charles county, (and formerly the property of the said Edward Jenkins) to wit:

ONE TRACT of LAND called BATCHELOR'S HOPE, containing one hundred and eighty acres; one other TRACT of LAND called THE MAZE, containing two hundred and forty-nine acres; part of one other TRACT of LAND called PYE's HARDSHIFT, containing one hundred and sixty acres; also the LIFE ESTATE of the said EDWARD JENKINS and his sister SARAH BOWLING, in the three following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, to wit: one parcel called THE FOLLY, containing fifty-seven acres; one other parcel of LAND called THE COLT, containing forty-five acres, and one other parcel of LAND called OGDEN's CONTENT, containing one hundred and four acres; also twelve valuable NEGRO SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. For further particulars apply to

w 6 JAMES MIDDLETON.

Charles county, June 4, 1789. 10 13/

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSBURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood, has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place, and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 14 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr. PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.

1 paid 4 0/9 FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

Pearis FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Doctor SHAFTO,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has been regularly bred to PHYSIC and SURGERY in England; that he has been fifteen years in America, during which time, he flatters himself that he has acquired some knowledge in the diseases incident to this climate, and that he has now settled at Mr. GILBERT MIDDLETON's, near the Dock, in this city, where he may be sent to or consulted at all hours. The doctor gives every assurance that no care, attention or tenderness, shall be wanting on his part to give entire satisfaction to such as may do him the honour of calling him in to their assistance.

Annapolis, June 10, 1789. 3w 1

Prince-George's county, May 30, 1789.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 30th day of July, at the plantation of my late brother Mr. RICHARD GREEN, on Anne-Arundel Manor, for payment of claims against his estate,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK of all sorts, and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The terms of sale will be made known on the day. 1 10 7/6

JACOB GREEN, Administrator.

All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in legally proved, on or before the day of sale, and all indebted are earnestly desired to pay into the hands of Mr. THOMAS TILLARD, at Pig-Point, who is authorised to receive, and hath the books and accounts for that purpose. w3

Elk-Ridge, June 10, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ANNE GWINN, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to render them properly attested to Mr. THOMAS CLAGETT, of Piscataway, that the most speedy measures may be taken for their discharge; and all persons indebted to her are requested to make payment to

John Gwinn EDWARD GWINN.

Talbot county.

RAN away, on Thursday evening the 4th of June, three slaves:—JACOB, a black fellow, upwards of 20 years old, about five feet seven or eight inches high, flat nose and well limbed, and understands working in a garden. SAM WAPPING, a black slim fellow, about 20 years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, rather of a stern countenance, and down look. BEN, a black fellow, about 25 years old, of slim make, five feet eight or nine inches high, stern countenance and hard featured; their cloathing not certainly known, but Sam and Ben are supposed to have had on such as field negroes usually wear; Jacob is supposed to have worn green cotton of superior quality to what negroes generally wear. Whoever secures the said slaves, or either of them, so that they are got again, shall be paid EIGHT DOLLARS for each, or THIRTY DOLLARS for the three, if brought to the subscriber's house on Wye river.

6w fX EDWARD LLOYD.

The beautiful HORSE
ROEBUCK,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's plantation in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is will known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, at two and six-pence per week, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents. 8w

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Calvert county, March 26, 1789. 60X

In pursuance of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, the following property, lying in Queen-Anne's county, and Chester-town,

A TRACT of LAND called Darland, containing seventeen hundred and fifty acres, about four miles from Chester mill; one other TRACT of LAND called Lloyd's-town, containing one thousand acres, about the same distance from the Head of Chester River. These lands are well adapted to farming, and will be laid off into small and convenient lots; also sundry LOTS in Chester-town. The terms of the sale will be one third part of the purchase money, with interest thereon, from the day of sale, to be paid in one year from the said sale; one other third part of the said purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be paid in two years from the said sale, and the residue of the said purchase money, and interest thereon from the day of sale, to be paid in three years from the said sale, with good and approved security; and upon full payment of the said purchase money and interest, the subscriber will execute to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, good and effectual conveyances of the same in fee-simple. The sale of Darland will commence on Monday, the 20th day of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr. James Harris's, tenant on the land; Lloyd's-town on Wednesday the 22d following, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Mr. Edward Heathers's, living on the premises; and the lots in Chester-town, on Friday the 24th of the same month. t s

JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county, May 5, 1789. 5

Pig-Point, May 2, 1789.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 20th June, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale,

PART of a tract or parcel of LAND called BIRKHEAD's CHANCE, situated within two miles of this place, containing about 40 acres, whereon is a dwelling and other out-houses, with an excellent orchard. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pig-Point, or to the subscribers on the premises. w3

2 WILLIAM LAMBETH.
WILLIAM ROBERTS.

PUBLIC SALE of the following valuable real estates.

To be SOLD, in virtue of a decree from the honourable the chancery court of Maryland, on Monday the 22d day of June next, at the exchange room in Baltimore-town, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

ALL the real estate of WILLIAM NEILL, deceased, consisting of the following TRACTS of LAND and LOTS of GROUND, &c. &c.

All that TRACT of LAND called Privilege or Worthington's Island, containing two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less; all that TRACT of LAND called Watkins's Neck, containing forty-nine acres and an half of land, more or less; all that TRACT of LAND called Bagford's Fortune, containing seventy-five acres and one quarter of land, more or less. The above three tracts of land are situate on the Bay, in Patapsco Neck, about fifteen miles from Baltimore-town, and lie contiguous to each other, and are remarkably valuable for the great quantity of grass which they produce; all that TRACT of LAND called Industry, about one and an half miles distant from the former three tracts, containing one hundred and forty-two acres of land, more or less; on this latter tract is erected a dwelling-house and sundry other buildings, particularly a large and spacious brick barn; all that TRACT of LAND called Brown's Farm, containing two hundred and seventy-nine acres, more or less, near James Gittings, Esquire's, in Baltimore county; on this valuable farm there are a great variety of fruit, and a large quantity of meadow now in grass, and it is well adapted to raising wheat, Indian-corn, &c. &c. the buildings on it are commodious and valuable; all that extensive LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Jones's Falls, on which is erected a brick dwelling-house; the said lot is enclosed, and is in high culture as a garden; it is lots No. 26 and 27, according to the plot of Baltimore-town; and also one moiety and half part of two other LOTS or PARCELS of GROUND, distinguished on said plot by the numbers 28 and 29; all that valuable WATER LOT on Fell's-Point, being part of lots No. 53 and 54, as described on the plot of Fell's-Point; on this lot there are a valuable warehouse, a wooden dwelling-house, and a brick dwelling-house; and also a wharf and sundry other improvements, erected; also all that LOT of GROUND, described on the plot of Baltimore-town by the No. 568, situate on the Head of the Bason, whereon are erected a valuable brick warehouse and wharf.

The whole of the above property will be set up separately, and sold to the highest bidder.—The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security on interest, payable at one year, eighteen months, and two years, one third at each payment. Plots of the lots will be exhibited at the day of sale, and a more particular enumeration of the terms of sale, by

HERCULES COURTENAY, Trustee.

Baltimore-town, May 4, 1789. 4 7w

Baltimore-town, May 4, 1789.

THE subscriber also gives further notice, that all and every person or persons in anywise indebted to the estate of WILLIAM NEILL, deceased, are prohibited by decree of the honourable chancery court of Maryland, from paying Thomas M'Intire, and Isabella his wife, or either of them, any sum or sums of money on account of the said estate, or transacting any business with them, or either of them, on account of said William Neill's executors, until the honourable chancellor shall otherwise direct; to this notice all persons concerned are requested to attend and act accordingly. 7w

4 HERCULES COURTENAY, acting executor of William Neill.

Pursuant to the will of RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD, Esquire, deceased, the subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Monday the 27th of July next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PART of that very valuable TRACT of LAND called Worton Manor, in Kent county, delightfully situated on the Chesapeake Bay; the soil of this land can be exceeded by none, being well adapted to every species of grain, tobacco and grass; and what renders it still more valuable is the immense quantity of fine timber growing on it of every kind, a good navigation, and well situated for a variety of markets.—It will be laid off into small and convenient lots, and sold on a credit of three years, by annual instalments. Good and approved securities will be required.

t s JAMES HINDMAN, Trustee.

Bennett's Point, Queen-Anne's county, May 5, 1789. 5

April 12, 1789.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the high court of chancery, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1789, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Friday the 12th of June, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at vendue, to the highest bidder,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND called KEMP's FREEHOLD, containing, by estimation, about 225 acres, lying in Calvert county, and now in the tenure and occupation of the subscriber. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; good security to be given for the payment of the other half, to be paid in twelve months, with interest thereon, according to the above mentioned decree. Possession will be delivered immediately, or the subscriber will pay rent for the use of the land this year, at the option of the purchaser. w6

6X FRANCIS HOLT.

N. B. If it should rain on the day of sale above mentioned, the sale will be postponed to the next day.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

15 *James Williams.* 4

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

J. W. 4

Annapolis, May 12.

RAN away from the subscriber, a young NEGRO MAN, called DAVY, on the 13th of March, 1789; his dress is an osnabrig shirt, and cotton waistcoat and breeches; it is probable he will change his dress as he has other cloaths; he is an artful, deceiving fellow, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and stole a large sum of money two or three days before he went off: it is thought he is gone off with his overseer, ROBERT JACKSON, who is gone away with Joshua Pearce's wife. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, shall be entitled to EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

tf 12 ELIZABETH RAWLINGS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

ALSO,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE 10

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A VENDUE STORE.

IN the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, the subscriber to sell by auction (on a low commission) takes in STORE and HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every description. As the situation of the house is in every respect calculated for the business, which, together with his utmost exertions to render every satisfaction on his part, by his punctuality, secrecy, and that dispatch which circumstances will admit of, he hopes to merit the approbation of a discerning public,

tf 6

Who am their's,

Much devoted to please,

MICHAEL SHANNON.

N. B. The days of sale will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and goods taken in at any time.

FRIENDSHIP,

A HANDSOME full bred horse, stands this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, and the same distance from Snowden's works, and will cover mares at six dollars each; he is a good sorrel, full fifteen hands high, with length and bone in proportion, and is six years old; he was bred by William Mitchel, Esquire, of Virginia, and was got by Apollo, the property of colonel Henry Lee, out of an imported full bred mare. Apollo was got by general Spotswood's noted Apollo. FRIENDSHIP has run two matches, and won both easy. Few horses in this state are equal to him in beauty and form. He covers at half price, owing to the scarcity of cash. tf

CHARLES DUVALL.

N. B. Thirty-five shillings will be received if the money be paid by the first day of September next.

April 4, 1789. 6

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 27

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwelling house, with brick ends and cellar, and very convenient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situation, are thought unnecessary, as no person would purchase who would not examine the premises. This property will be sold for any state or continental securities, good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with security, upon the regular payment of interest at five per cent. per annum. Apply to

16 JAMES RINGGOLD.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain THOMAS HUNTER, from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the most REASONABLE TERMS, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,

BY

JOHN PETTY, and CO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

May 20, 1789. 4

May 24, 1789.

RAN away, on Wednesday the 20th instant, the following slaves——NEHEMIAH, a black fellow, under six feet high, down look, and rather ill made, plays on the violin, and is very fond of liquor; his cloaths are not known. FRANK, a mulatto middle sized fellow, with gray eyes; his cloaths are also not known. The former is about thirty years of age, the latter about twenty. The above slaves were lately taken up and put in prison in Harford county, and when they went off were in irons, a collar and spancel on each. Whoever secures the said slaves so that they are got again, shall be paid four guineas, or if brought home to their masters, six guineas, or three guineas for either of them. w3

RICHARD & BENNETT DARNALL.

N. B. It is now suspected they have made for Alexandria, and probably will attempt to get on board some vessel, but all masters of which are hereby forewarned receiving them. 2

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Mr. ARTHUR HARRIS, of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby desired to make their claims known to the subscriber by the 25th day of June next, on which day there will be a distribution of his estate made at Lower-Marlborough; those who do not make their claims known by that time may lose the advantage of payment, as I am determined to have the estate then finally settled.

w3 BENJ. HARRIS, 3d. Executor.

Calvert county, May 20, 1789. 2

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

In TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Crukshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Paton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions—and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 21th September, 1788. 31

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

April 17, 789. tf

May 9, 1789.

ON the application of the trustees of ROBERT CRAIG, the 1st day of January next is limitted and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of the said Robert Craig, to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustees, that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjusted; due notice thereof to be published in Mr. Green's and Mr. Goddard's news-papers.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

5 w6 Reg. Cur. Can.

A PRIVATE

BOARDING-HOUSE,

AND

ACCOMMODATIONS

FOR

GENTLEMEN TRAVELLERS,

KEPT BY

MARGARET SYMMER.

Upper-Marlborough, May 13, 1789. 3X

St. Mary's county, May 4, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN SOMERVELL, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment. The subscriber hopes strict attention will be paid to this notice, as he does not intend remaining in the state longer than the present year. w3 2

GEORGE CLARKE SOMERVELL, Exr.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.